



Entered as Second Class Matter October 11, 1899, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under Act of March 3rd, 1879

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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BIG STEVE RUNS WELL.

Uncle Adlai Is Warming Up the Democrats and Gives Promise for the Future.

Many Old Timers, Hitherto Lukewarm, Are In the Harness for Him.

There Is Much Talk of a Contest in the Lorimer District for Congress.

Many People Think that Dr. Barnes Was Nominated by Honest Votes at Primary.

Both Parties Are Taking Up Collections, Although Saying They Do Not Want To.

Adlai E. Stevenson, or "Big Steve," as he is becoming known in the arena of Illinois politics, is already commencing to make things hum. Old timers and business men who have taken no interest in Democratic affairs for years are flocking to his standard in large numbers. The Chicago Daily News of August 12 had the following leading editorial on this phase of the subject: "In nominating Adlai E. Stevenson as their candidate for governor of Illinois the Democratic voters have chosen a man distinguished in national affairs. His candidacy is particularly interesting, because in recent times it has been rather unusual for a national reputation to be utilized as a stepping stone to state honors. When the nation was young, however, there were notable instances of this sort."

"Mr. Stevenson was the twenty-third vice president of the United States, serving in that capacity during Cleveland's second administration. He had been first assistant postmaster general in Cleveland's first administration. Prior to that time he had twice represented the Bloomington district in Congress. At the close of his term in the vice presidency he was appointed a member of the commission sent to Europe to try to secure international binetallism. In 1900 his name again was before the American electorate as that of Bryan's running mate."

"Throughout his participation in public life Mr. Stevenson's course has been marked equally by courtesy and combativeness. To-day he is both aged and vigorous. Although in his 73d year he is counted upon to make an aggressive campaign for the governorship. Because of his standing and character it is expected that his canvass will be marked by dignity as well as force. That he is popular with his fellow Democrats was sufficiently demonstrated by his easy victory at Saturday's primaries. This popularity goes back to the days of 'Adlai's ax,' with which he decapitated so many thousands of Republican third class postmasters when he was first assistant postmaster general."

"Since his nomination for governor Mr. Stevenson has been quoted as saying that he holds that office to be non-partisan. Nevertheless, his candidacy already has united the Democrats of Illinois in a remarkable way and doubtless has strengthened the party ticket in this state."

Ten weeks more of Bryan—then the election.

The United Societies are going to ask Stevenson where he stands on the Sunday closing law.

Candidates on the Democratic state ticket assembled at Bloomington on Monday to meet Adlai E. Stevenson, the nominee for Governor. The visitors comprised Elmer A. Perry, Springfield, nominee for Lieutenant Governor; N. P. Reider, Lincoln, nominee for Secretary of State; John B. Mount, Joliet, nominee for State Treasurer; Ralph Jeffries, Charleston, nominee for Auditor; Ross Hall, Chicago, nominee for Attorney General, and John L. Pickering, Springfield, nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court. A conference occupied

ing the entire day was held, and at night the visitors were guests at dinner at the home of Mr. Stevenson. At the gathering Monday the nominees became acquainted and discussed a plan of campaign for the state ticket in co-operation with the national.

Edward A. Faust vice-president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, has made a bet at odds of 20 to 1 that Taft will beat Bryan for President. The wager was made with Capt. John J. Corkery, who is connected with the brewery. Only \$20 was bet by Mr. Faust, but Capt. Corkery admits that Mr. Faust offered to put up more money had the captain been willing to risk more than \$1 on the result. Mr. Faust was aroused over the captain's intimations in an argument that Bryan stood a good chance to win. Capt. Corkery was a delegate to the convention which nominated Bryan in 1896 at Chicago.

The Republicans reorganized under the new law by electing the following officers of the new executive body: President, Charles W. Andrews; vice president, Daniel A. Campbell; secretary, William H. Weber; treasurer, Fred A. Busso; members, Chauncey Dewey, Roy O. West, John J. Hanberg, Joseph Biddell, A. W. Miller, Fred M. Blount, James Pease, Joseph F. Hane, Charles S. Deneen, Charles W. Vail, Robert Simon.

The Democrats met under the new law and elected the old crowd to ward committees. The following new men were chosen at large: Francis S. Peabody, Thomas J. Webb, John W. Eckhart, John J. McLaughlin, Roger C. Sullivan, William Loeffler, Harry Rubens, John McCarthy, Benjamin Rosenthal and Theodore Oehme.

Chicago safe again! Major General Edward C. Young is coming home.

The Dixon family manages to keep its hands on municipal and state legislation right along.

The West Side will look more like a land of the living when the City Railways gang quits "couning" it and puts those new cars into service.

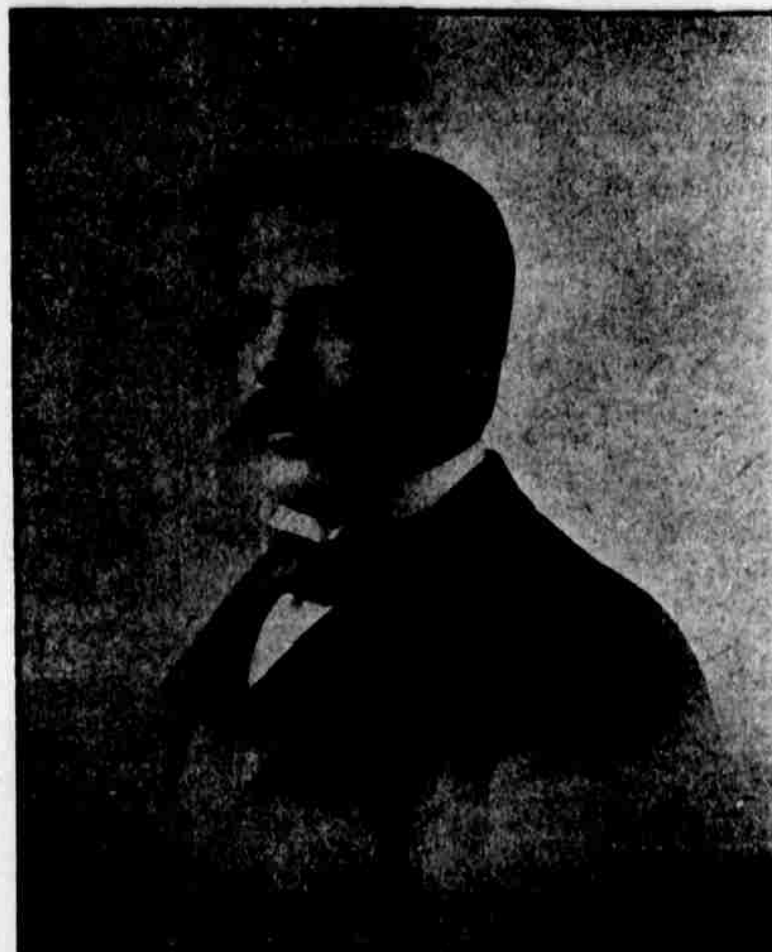
Stevenson is expected to run at least 50,000 ahead of his ticket. He ought not to run too far ahead or he might get lost.

The justice shop revival on the Democratic ticket is something fierce.

Champ Clark, the windy Congressman, says that Missouri is sure for Bryan. Well, there is some encouragement in that.

Bust the trusts. Don't trust the trusts.

The Taft and Stevenson Voters' Club, which was incorporated August 10 and has established headquarters at 95 Dearborn street, with F. L. Mather in charge as temporary chairman, issued



FRANCIS S. PEABODY,
Popular Merchant Prince, Who Is Booming Stevenson for Governor.

a statement of its aims that reads in part:

"We stand for two men, William Howard Taft and Adlai E. Stevenson. The former because we believe it is in the best interests of the United States of America that he shall be elected. The latter because we believe it is in the best interests of the State of Illinois that he shall be elected."

The Beef Trust must be punished.

A recount of the ballots cast in the recent primary in the Sixth District might show Dr. Carl L. Barnes to be elected over Lorimer.

Alexander H. Revell was officially notified Tuesday of his decoration by the French government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The golden emblem arrived at the French consulate late in the afternoon. It was accompanied by instructions from the minister of foreign affairs in France to Baron de Saint-Laurent, consul in Chicago.

Mr. Revell won the distinction through his services in connection with the movement by which American school children gave to the government of France a statue of General Lafayette. The golden cross was sent to him at the Moraine Hotel in Highland Park by Baron de Saint-Laurent.

The liquor question is the great question of the hour in Illinois and people are anxiously waiting for Mr. Stevenson to say something.

The Government meat law, passed to oblige the packers, in lieu of a law which would please the people, fools nobody.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, an able and honest man, riddled the new meat law in a great speech.

He declared that the law ought to be amended so as to make the packers and not the Government pay for the inspection, besides being vitally amended in a number of other ways.

The Beef Trust continues to raise the price of meat.

It is robbing the people of the whole country and there is no way to stop it. The Government sits supine while the Beef Barons squeeze the last cent from the people.

In Chicago, where the alleged Government inspection has no power to stop it, lumpy jaw cattle are carved up and sold for food daily.

The city council tried to stop the sale of lumpy jaw meat in this city, but failed. The following, from the Chicago Tribune, of May 1, 1908, partially explains why:

"The old 'lumpy jaw' ordinance for which Ald. 'Jim' Dalley fought so persistently all the time he was in the

council and which has survived since has been put to rest for all time. The health committee, following the advice of the health department, voted to put it on file.

"The ordinance provided that no part of an animal afflicted with lumpy jaw should be slaughtered for food. The health commissioner reported there was no danger from parts of the animal not infected and was backed up by the best medical authority, but the aldermen never could make up their minds about the matter and the committee and the council played battle-dore and shuttlecock with the proposition for years."

And so lumpy jaw cattle are served for steaks, roasts, etc., in Chicago at high prices and the Beef Trust laughs.

Adlai E. Stevenson is fortunate in having as his campaign manager so able and astute a politician as Francis S. Peabody. Mr. Peabody is a great business man with a natural taste for politics. Whatever he goes into he throws his whole energy along. Respected and liked by great masses of people himself, Mr. Peabody will attract many votes to the standard of his popular candidate.

The failure of the Government to proceed against the Beef Trust criminally under the Supreme Court decision of March 12, 1906, the open defiance by the Beef Trust of the United States Supreme Court and the permanent injunction granted against this awful trust by the Supreme tribunal January 30, 1905: the daring violations of the Anti-Trust Law by the Beef Trust—all these and more will be great questions discussed by the people in the campaign of 1908.

The Beef Trust must go to jail. Nothing less will satisfy the people.

Why doesn't Uncle Sam go after the Beef Trust? Why were not all the facts about this awful trust given to the public? The secret of the famous chapter five of the Garfield report on the beef trust is revealed. Chapter five was held in reserve or "suppressed" on orders of the "man higher up," and relates to and discusses these three propositions, and only these three:

First—What was the cause in March, 1904, and about that time for the unusually large margin between the price of cattle and dressed beef for market?

Second—Was that wide margin the result of a combination by the packers in violation of the Sherman law?

Third—Was the injunction against the packers being then violated?

etc., furnished by Representative Martin of South Dakota.

Chapter 5 was held in reserve because the case against the packers had been decided upon, and if the chapter had been known to Congress the packers would have known the complete result of the Garfield investigation under the resolution of Representative Martin which was passed by the House in January, 1904.

In his resolution Representative Martin asked that Garfield determine if the wide difference between the price of cattle and dressed beef proved a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

According to the resolution Mr. Garfield, if he found such violation, was to report on the capitalization of the packers' combine, their organization, profits, etc.

Mr. Garfield DID REPORT on this latter phase of the resolution, and it is to be found in his report. This fact is stated merely as corroborating the statement that Garfield found that the illegal combination existed.

It is not generally known that Representative Martin, who introduced the beef trust resolution on which Garfield reported, saw Mr. Garfield many times after the passage of the resolution and furnished the Department of Commerce and Labor with facts and the names of witnesses. Mr. Martin in fact saw Mr. Garfield only a short time ago.

There is very little surprise expressed here that chapter 5 of the Garfield report was withheld from publication. It can be stated, however, that there should have been not the slightest impropriety in handing it to the Attorney General for use in the case against the packers.

Representative Martin would not and did not furnish to Mr. Garfield the names of any of the beef packers. Mr. Martin mentioned, as one witness for instance, a man who sold a carload of cattle in Chicago one day and had the good sense to wait and see what became of it. He found that the cattle were divided among seven concerns that night, although there was only one bid for the cattle that day. This was a violation of the injunction then supposed to be in force, and it is known that there were other witnesses and ample witnesses to prove the violation.

It can be stated on authority that chapter 5 of the Garfield report is not to remain unpublished. It will, however, not be sent to Congress until the conclusion of the cases against the beef trust.

John M. Roach should hurry up those 580 new pay-as-you-enter cars.

When the Beef Trust can openly defy the United States Supreme Court and stay out of jail, do you wonder that there are men called anarchists?

BEEF BOOSTS BOOTS.

The Beef Trust Now Controls the Leather Market and Shoes Will Cost More.

The Tax Dodgers' Union Has a Lead Pipe Cinch on the People.

The Tanning Business in the Hands of the Men Who Made Meat Costly.

Remember the Beef Trust When You Go to the Polls in November Next

And Vote Against Any Man Opposed to Sending Beef Trust Magnates to Jail.

"The price of shoes, especially the cheaper grades, has increased from 25 to 50 per cent to the jobber and the effect must be shown soon in the price to be paid by the wearer."

This statement, made by one of the best known shoe dealers in the United States, was echoed by a score of leather dealers, independent tanners and wholesale and retail dealers. While the anticipated sharp increase predicted for the new year did not materialize, its imminence is not questioned by those familiar with conditions of the leather industry.

Natural causes in some phases are ascribed for the increase, but the gradual absorption by the great packing firms of the tanning industry, which has been made another tentacle of the beef trust, is held in the greater part responsible for the advance.

The gradual increase in the price of hides is declared to have been reflected in the substitution of inferior leather in the making of standard shoes. As the profits to the middlemen fell away into the pockets of the beef trust the former in self-defense declared that the new year must show a sharp increase in the price of the finished material, to be paid for by the public.

Local retailers have fought the contemplated advance, but many asserted that they were powerless to prevent its coming in the near future.

"The immediate repeal of the tariff on South American hides seems the only method of relieving the condition," said a leather dealer. Speaking further, he continued:

"The packers could not then practically monopolize the hide market, as they are doing to-day. The exportation of hides during the Japanese war and other causes combined to make a condition of which the packers have taken advantage. However, there is little probability of the repeal, and the price of leather in all forms will continue going up."

"The price of the higher grade of shoes will not be materially affected," said a big local dealer, "but in the grades of shoes sold at \$1.50 to \$3, the price of leather has increased 25 to 50 per cent."

"That, of course, will mean a general increase to a corresponding amount in the price of the footwear. The sufferers by the increase will be those who have the greatest need for the money expended."

The packers slaughter comparatively few calves, and these are generally sold to dealers with the skin attached to the carcass. Higher grade skins also are not in the control of the packers and the increase in these has not been marked. Workmanship also enters a little into the making of the lower grade shoes which are largely manufactured by machine.

The spirits of thousands of poor boys who went out to fight for the United States in the Spanish-American war, must hover over the fortunes of the Beef Trust in a demand for vengeance.

These thousands were killed by the "embalmed beef" of the Beef Trust and by the poisons used in the makeup of their Beef Trust rations. Neither the bullets of the Spaniards

or the terrors of the Cuban climate did any havoc to the American soldier, poor boy, at all comparable with the damage done by the frightful embalmed food of the Beef Trust.

The young fellows who offered their lives to the American government, did not for a moment imagine that the country for which they were fighting would permit a Beef Trust to furnish them with poisoned rations.

But it did.

The soldiers trusted their country and ate the poison.

The result was death, disease, broken constitutions for thousands.

These are facts which the war records will corroborate.

The Beef Trust is the foe of American labor. It imports most of its workmen in gangs, houses them in its own hovels and absorbs their earnings as if they were slaves.

Appendicitis is a Bad Meat disease. It comes from the breakfast delicacies made out of canner cows and trichina pork.

The Trust sausage is one of the wonders of creation. It is made out of the cheapest meat and the trimming of canners, lumpy-jaw cattle and dead swine.

After being thoroughly mixed with a horrible concoction known to the trade as potato flour, this chopped, stamped, crushed and chemically treated meat is stuffed into the frequently diseased guts of dead animals and is sold to the public as sausage.

Despite the chemicals compounded with the "meat" to make it smell "natural," both the compound itself, as well as the "casing," as the gut is now called, are frequently the abode of micro-organisms.

The word appendicitis means an inflammation of the vermiform appendix, which lies in the lower right hand corner of the abdomen.

The vermiform appendix is a sack attached to the intestine.

It is into this resting place that the microbes crawl and cause trouble.

The real trichina microbe, which is very abundant in pork, and for which no search is made by the Beef Trust, eats through all the human intestines, and, playing no favorites, is always fatal.

But the bad meat microbe, which causes appendicitis, has not strength enough to bore through the intestines.

It merely crawls into the first and only stopping place in the bowels—the vermiform appendix—and there it works away until it starts inflammation.

When the first physicians began to realize the etiological importance of the appendix in intestinal inflammation, it was thought that seeds or other offending material became lodged therein, but many operations soon proved the contrary, for oftentimes no foreign bodies were found in it, and other abdominal operations often showed collections in the appendix that had caused no trouble.

Most of the best physicians and the ablest surgeons are now convinced that appendicitis is caused by bad meat.

The disease, singularly enough, was never heard of until Beef Trust methods began to prevail in this country.